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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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## POETRY.

### THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.

BY JESSE E. DOW.

Ho! give me my father's silent gun  
Baptized in the blood of Lexington;  
And over my youthful bosom fling—  
His powder horn with its crimson string—  
And spread around me his blanket warm,  
That I may battle the winter's storm:  
So bless me, mothers, with tears of joy,  
For I am a wild Green Mountain Boy.

The hills that smile in the morning beam,  
And echo the eagle's mountain scream,  
The shady rivers that bow along  
Like the gusty tide of a drinking song;  
The pensive vale and the laughing lea,  
That came through the revolution free:  
They wait to echo my shout of joy,  
For I am a wild Green Mountain Boy.

Oh tell me not that the South forget  
The breast that leaped to the bayonet,  
When Eutaw mingled her fountain's flood  
With the crimson tide of New England's blood,  
And the soldier dropped 'mid the tangled vines,  
And found a grave in the Carolines;  
Oh, she'll receive me with shouts of joy,  
For I am a wild Green Mountain Boy.

My grandfathers stood with his mountaineers,  
By the sunny vales of the cavaliers;  
And gathered amid the sylvan glen,  
To the wild halloo of Marion's men,  
And listen'd to Sumpter's rifles ring,  
And bath'd his temples in Jasper's spring,  
The rattling bullets he heard with joy,  
For he was a wild Green Mountain Boy.

Ho! ye who boast beneath the southern sun,  
Have ye a greater than Bennington?  
Or sleep our fathers in glory now  
Above the dead upon Dunker's brow?  
Your martial spirits in days gone by,  
Know how the men of the north could die;  
And the haughtiest sneer cannot destroy  
The fame of the wild Green Mountain Boy.

My heart in its morning dream aspires  
To reach the fame of mountain sires,  
To spring to the battle's single note,  
And bid the flag of their glory float;  
And I would haste from the mountain glen  
To join the children of Marion's men;  
And lead the valleys should peel my joy,  
For I am a wild Green Mountain Boy.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE SCIENCES.

Two great agents are continually at work upon our globe—fire and water—the former including all substances which fire can melt, and the latter all that water can dissolve. These two involve all the agencies at work upon the earth, and to these may all others be attributed. Let us look first at the igneous agencies. There is no one who has not heard of volcanoes. We have a general knowledge of only a few, such as Vesuvius, Etna, &c.; and these are to be regarded only as specimens of the whole. Of these magnificent valves, these breathing holes for the indwelling fires of the earth, exist in an active state at least the number of three hundred; though it must be borne in mind, that we include in the list of active or eruptive volcanoes all those of whose eruptions history or tradition gives us any account; for if by history we know they once have been active, we have every reason to believe they will be so again, though long ages may intervene. I observe that Mr. Lyell, a distinguished English Geologist, now in this country, reduces their number to one hundred; but he includes in this number only those which are now really in action. At their geographical position, I can only give a hasty glance; and first, all along the western side of this continent, from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn, we have a vast line of volcanoes, extending through Mexico, Central America, Peru, Chili, and Patagonia. We often read of the terrible eruptions, of the cities swallowed up, and the vast destruction of life and possessions caused by their agency; and we pass them without the slightest thought of their real relation to our own comfort and well-being. We little dream how much we owe to their agency, nor does it once occur to us that were these vents sealed, as they will be by and by, by the solid masses falling into their mouths, the seat of this volcanic fire must then be transferred to our side of the continent, nor can we hope to parry off this result.

If we look at the Pacific Ocean, we find it all dotted over with volcanic islands. In the Island of Owyhee is one of the most remarkable in the world. There is no mountain there, but an immense gulf yawns from the surface. The traveler approaches, descends a little, then comes to a plain, descends again, and arrives at another plain, where the gaping gulf—seven miles in circumference—appears beneath. Upon its sides the fiery billows dash and break like the waves of ocean upon its shores, nor is its surface ever tranquil. All the islands discovered by navigators in the Pacific, are either composed of coral reefs or are of a volcanic origin. So are nearly all those south of Asia, in the Indian Seas, the

Philippine, Spice, Loo Choo Islands—Sumatra, Java, Borneo and New Holland. Thus, too, may the same agencies be traced in the Atlantic—through the Cape de Verde Islands, up through the middle of Greece, in Palestine and Central Asia; and in the other direction, to Kamtschatka and back to Behring's Straits.

The extinct volcanoes, as they are called, are equal in number, and even more numerous than those in an eruptive state. All along the banks of the Rhine, and to the centre of France, may be seen in the craters of hundreds of extinct volcanoes, with lips as perfect as those now in action. Loose scorias are found among them; and in many cases they have stopped rivers, filled up lakes, and caused other wonderful changes in the earth's structure. Still, we have no history of their action; no tradition or story of their eruptions has survived. Even Julius Cæsar, who travelled among them, and planted his camp at the foot of one of the largest, makes no mention or even allusion to them; and yet so acute and observant a traveller would scarcely have omitted it, had any such eruption taken place within the knowledge of his time. But all along the Rhine, through Hungary, Transylvania, and Catalonia, as well as in Palestine, Syria and Central Asia, there is evidence that volcanoes have existed, as powerful in their action as Vesuvius or Etna. We are told by Darwin, who travelled in that region, that in the centre of South America, near the Equator, may be seen two or three hundred of these extinct volcanoes.

It is well established, concerning volcanoes, that many of them have a submarine origin; that they began their action at the bottom of the sea, and went on piling up their matter, until they finally rose above the surface, and constituted islands. This is the history of a multitude of volcanoes, nor is there any reason in nature why they should not break forth at the bottom of the ocean. The immense power of this volcanic action may be inferred from the consideration that for every hundred feet of water, there is a pressure of fifty pounds upon a square inch, and that the sea is from four to five miles in depth; and yet against this immense force the internal matter is thrust forth with tremendous velocity. In this way, in 1831, an island rose off Sicily; but the volcanic action soon subsided, and the island is now sunk beneath the surface of the sea.

### FLIRTS AND FLIRTING.

In reading Mrs Osgood's prose illustration of a coquette in the last number of Graham's Magazine, we were strongly reminded of Dr. Johnson's definition of a flirter, which he describes as being "such impudent conduct in public society, as modesty would be ashamed to act any where."

The flirt is in fact a common sport to all men; the very laughing-stock of those on whom she imagines she has made the greatest impression. She cannot rise in esteem; and if she fall, she is unpitied.

Flirtation, however considered, seriously or lightly, is injurious to and unbecoming in woman. It is, broadly, an unflattering confession which the individual makes of her desire to attract the notice of men. What woman of common pride would say so much in words? yet no language can be more unequivocal.

If unrestrained by a sense of this humiliating interpretation, which even the weakest of male observers put upon flirtation, there are manifold prudential reasons to restrain that silly appetite for display and notoriety.

No girl ever made a happy union by flirtation; because no man capable of making a woman permanently happy was ever attracted by that which is disgusting to rational and refined minds; the fool may be caught; and with the fool life will be what it ought to be between a flirt and coxcomb!

Flirtation in a woman is equivalent to libertinism in a man; it is the manifestation of the same loose principles, only restrained by the usages of the world from developing itself in a similar way. The bare idea of this ought to preserve thousands, who perhaps fall into the error through mere exuberance of spirits, from exposing themselves to a suspicion at which their nature must shrink.

Youth beauty or genuine accomplishment stand in no need of the mistaken weapon of flirtation to achieve their highest conquest; if they resort to it, we may be assured that there is a consciousness of want of desert, or a vanity which must poison all true enjoyment.

Let the young, the lovely, and the gifted, therefore, adhere to that nature which has made them what they are; and leave flirtation to those who fancy they cannot provoke attention without forcing themselves by ill manners, into the unfeminine situation of being conspicuous. The despairing maiden who has courted marriage for years without being once courted; the silly ordinary woman who hasaped the graces without success; and the ridiculous affected would be accomplished, unsuspected of endowments except in her own idea; these may try flirtation for effects—they can hardly suffer from being a few degrees more contemptible in the sight of men, who have hitherto disregarded, and now only laugh at and despise them.

But the true woman—the woman of America, where the sex are treated with the honor due them—the woman of understanding, of intelligence, and of intellect—the woman of real charms, be they of body or of mind,—that woman would be worse than an idiot were she to throw away all the advantages of which feminine sprightliness and intuitive preception, feminine grace in person, and feminine delicacy of soul render her the adored mistress,—for the sake of an exhibition of herself, which, however sparkling she may fancy it in the moment of folly, is a lasting stigma upon her fame, and a certain cloud upon her prospects.—Boston Notion.

BEAUTY, HEALTH AND TEMPER. If personal beauty be so great a good as men persuade us it is, how important does it become to know that there is no certain way of preserving this treasure, but by a strict regard to health! We hear of the beauty of extreme delicacy, of the beauty of a slight hectic, and sometimes of the beauty of constitutional debility and languor, but who ever ventured to speak of the beauty of disease? And yet all these, if not treated judiciously or checked in time, will infallibly become disease. On the other hand, we hear of vulgar health, of an unladylike bloom, and of too much strength, giving an air of independence unbecoming to the female character. Sincerely wishing that all who hold these sentiments may make the best use of the advantage of illness, when it does fall to their lot, we will pass on to consider the advantages of health as one of the greatest earthly blessings.

Perfect health was the portion of our first parents while Paradise was yet untrodden, save by the steps of sinless men and angels. Since that time it has become rarely the experience of any of the human family to be altogether exempt from disease; yet, so much are the sufferings of illness mitigated by the skill of modern science, and the comforts of civilized life, that a slight degree of bodily indisposition is looked upon as an evil scarcely worth the pains which any systematic means of remedy would require. It is only when health is lost, and lost beyond the hope of regaining it, that we become sensible of its real value. It is then we tax the ingenuity of the physician, and the patience of the nurse, to bring us back, if only as near as to stand upon the verge of that region of happiness from which we are expelled. It is then we see the folly of those who play upon the brink of the precipice which separates this beautiful and blessed region from the troubled waters below. It is then we resign our wealth, our friends, our country, and our home, in the hope of purchasing this treasure: the possession of health, we neglected many opportunities of kindness, benevolence, and general usefulness, yet when deprived of this blessing we would kneel at the footstool of mercy, to ask those opportunities again, in order that we may use them better.

In early youth, however, little of this knowledge can be experimentally acquired. Little does the pampered child of fond and indulgent parents know what illness is to the poor and the destitute; or what it may be to her when her mother's hand is helpless in the tomb, and when her own head is no longer sheltered by a father's roof. Thus we find young girls so often practising a certain kind of recklessness, and contempt of health, may, even encouraging, I will not say affecting, a degree of delicacy, and liability to bodily ailments, which if they were not accustomed to the kindest attentions, would be the last calamity they would wish to bring upon themselves.—How important is it for such individuals to remember that the constitution of the body, as well as that of the mind, is in a good degree of their own forming; that the season of youth is the time when seeds of disease are most generally sown; and that no one thus circumstanced can suffer a loss of health without incurring the penalty of anxious solicitude, and frequently of unremitting personal exertion, upon those by whom she is surrounded or beloved.

Fanciful and ill-disciplined young women are apt to think it gives them an attractive air, and looks like an absence of selfishness to be indifferent about the preservation of their health; and thus they indulge the most absurd capriciousness with respect to their diet, sometimes refusing altogether to eat at proper times, and eating most improperly at others, running about upon wet grass with thin shoes, as if they really wished to take cold, making no difference between their summer and their winter clothing, or casting off a warm dress for an evening party; refusing to take medicine when necessary, or taking it unsanctioned by their parents, or their best advisers; all these they consider as the most engaging features in the female character. But there are those who could tell them such conduct is in reality, the most consummate selfishness, because it inevitably produces the effect of making them the objects of much necessary attention, and of inflicting an endless catalogue of troubles and anxieties upon their friends. How soon does the stern discipline of life inflict its own punishment for this folly! but unfortunately, not soon enough in all instances, to stop the progress of maladies which are thus produced. Let it not for a moment be supposed, that I would recommend to young women over solicitude on the score of health; for I believe nothing is more likely than this to induce real or fancied indisposition. Neither would I presume to interfere with the proper province of the physicians; yet I am strongly disposed to think, that if the rules to that worthy and important personage would much less frequently be found beside the couch, where the bloom of youthful beauty wastes away.

My first rule is, to let one hour every day, generally two, and sometimes three, be spent in taking exercise in the open air, on horseback or on foot. Let no weather prevent this; for with strong boots, waterproof cloak, and umbrella, there are few situations where an hour's walk at some time or other of the day, may not be accomplished; and when the air is damp, there is sometimes more need for exercise than when it is dry. I am perfectly aware of the unpleasantness of all too that where the health is good, it appears, at times, a work of supererogation; but I am aware also, of the difference there is in the state both of mind and body, between sitting in the house,

or by the fire all day, and taking, during some part of it, a brisk and healthy walk.

How often have I seen a restless, weary, dissatisfied being, moving from chair to chair, finding comfort in none, and tired of every employment; with contracted and uneasy brow, complexion dry and gray, and eyes that looked as if their very vision was scorched up. How often have I seen such a being come in from a mind beaming forth from her eyes. How pleasant it is then to resume the half finished work—how frank and free the intercourse with those who form the circle there!—And if such be the effect of a single walk, how beneficial must be that of habitual exercise, upon the condition both of mind and body!

[Mrs. Ellis.]

SCENES IN CHINA.—The following is an extract from a letter of a young officer in China, dated Nankin, September 10th:—"We shall sail in a day or two for Hong Kong, where we are to be quartered in the meantime. The regiment has been on board some time, but I was left on shore with Lord Saltoun. I have seen wonderful sights. One day we made a party, and rode to a large joss house, said to have belonged to Confucius. At the entrance on each side, instead of an avenue of trees, were huge elephants and wild beasts, roughly hewn out of blocks of marble, and some of them beautiful, but of immense height and size. They are supposed to be there as guardians of the road. We advanced to three bridges alongside of each other, built of marble; and passing them, we came to three long flights of steps, at the top of which were three large doors; within which we saw an enormous tortoise supporting a very handsome tomb. There is nothing wonderful in the temple itself, the length of which we found to be 75 paces by 35 broad. Behind on the hill is a large garden; but we did not examine it, the sun being a trifle too hot. We were present at a great meeting between the Plenipotentiary and the Mandarin. We had to go in full uniform, which we found rather warm. A joss-house had been fitted up for the occasion, with banners and cloth, but I did not admire the taste of them. We entered through a large square court, in each corner of which was a Chinese band of music, consisting of six performers in each; the noise they made was dreadful, beating small gongs, and blowing a great thing like our coach-horns. We then passed through files of Tartar soldiers looking very angry as we, having their business tied to their backs, and swearing never to desert them. In the next apartment, we were assailed by the same kind of music. The officers in full dress, with red, blue, and white buttons, was rather an imposing sight. The Plenipotentiary was seated, taking tea, and talking, through the interpreter, with the Mandarin in attendance. I was scarcely within this apartment, when a Mandarin took me by the arm and led me into another room; and having brought in a chair, he proceeded to pull up a large curtain, and then introduced me into a room where all our fellows were hard at work with tea and sweetmeats. I took my place and being very thirsty, found the green tea delicious. There was nothing on the table but sweetmeats, and preserved fruits, and sponge cakes, all excellent. On coming out, I was greatly annoyed by the curiosity of the people leading them to paw my wings and lace; and I was relieved by the striking up of the band of the 18th when all ran off to hear it. They seemed especially charmed with the big drum. Our next trip was to the celebrated porcelain tower of Nankin. We went up a creek in a Chinese boat, and got sight of it within a few hundred yards. It is really very beautiful. Its height is about 100 feet, and it is divided into nine stories. The colors of the porcelain are green, yellow, and red. Up we got to the top, and drank the Queen's health with abundance of honors. We had a fine view of the town, which, unless from some elevation, cannot be seen, on account of the height of the walls, which in some places is 50 feet."

DEAN SWIFT AND THE PROPHET TAILOR. The Washington City Spectator tells an excellent anecdote of Dean Swift and a tailor, which is so good, that we are tempted to give the outlines of it. During a time of great excitement, somewhat like that which Miller raises at the north, there resided neighbor to the Dean, a tailor, who took it into his head that he was specially and directly inspired to interpret the prophecies and expound the scriptures, particularly the book of Revelations. He, of course, turned preacher, leaving his family to starve. His situation was known by Swift as well as that of his family, and he benevolently resolved to turn the current of his thoughts upon the first opportunity. One night the tailor fancied he had a special revelation to go and convert Dean Swift, and accordingly, early next morning, he took up the line of march for the deanery. Swift, whose study had a glass door, saw the tailor approaching and surmised his business. Throwing himself instantly in an attitude of great solemnity, with a bible in his lap, opened at the tenth chapter of Revelations, he awaited his approach. The door opened, and the tailor announced in his most unceremonious tone, the message, "Dean Swift, I am sent by the Almighty to announce to you." Come in my friend, said the Dean, I am in great trouble and no doubt the Lord has sent you to help me out of difficulty, as it is exactly in your line of business. Thus emboldened the tailor paused to listen to Swift, who said, I have just been reading the tenth chapter of Revelations and am greatly distressed at a difficulty I have there met with—it is the account of the angel, who came

down from heaven and stood with one foot upon the sea and one upon the land, and his hands lifted to heaven. Now my mathematical knowledge, said the Dean, has enabled me to calculate exactly the size and form of the angel, but I am in great difficulty to know how much cloth it would take to make him a pair of breeches, and have no doubt you have been expressly sent to show me. The exposition struck him as an electric shock, bringing his thoughts all back into their proper train, and caused him to return to his occupation, thoroughly cured of his prophetic revelations by the wit of Swift.

CURIOUS RELICS. At the corner of Bayard and Bowery, New York, is a hotel called the North American, and on the top thereof you may spy a wooden image of a lad with ragged knees and elbows, whose mother doesn't know they're out. That image commemorates the history of a yankee boy, by the name of David Reynolds. Some fifty years ago he came here at the age of 12 or 14, without a copper in his pocket. I think he had run away; at all events, he was alone and friendless. Weary and hungry he leaned up against a tree, where the hotel now stands every eye looked strange upon him, and he felt utterly forlorn and disheartened. While he was trying to devise some honest means to obtain food, a gentleman inquired for a boy to carry his trunk to the wharf; and the yankee eagerly offered his services. For the job he received twenty-five cents; most of which he spent for fruit to sell again. He stationed himself by the friendly tree, where he had first obtained employment, and soon disposed of his stock to advantage, and with increased capital he increased his stock. He must have managed his business with Yankee shrewdness, or perhaps he was a cross of Scotch and Yankee, for he soon established a respectable fruit stall beneath the tree, and then he bought a small shop that stood within the shade, and then he purchased a lot of land, including several buildings around; and finally he pulled down the old house, and built up the large hotel which now stands there. The old tree seemed to him like home, there he had met with his good luck in a strange city, and from day to day, and from month to month, those friendly boughs had still looked down upon his rising fortune. He would not desert that which had stood by him in the dreary hours of poverty and trial. It must be moved to make room for the big mansion; but it should not be destroyed. From its beloved trunk he caused his image to be carved, as a memento of his own former beginnings, and of his grateful recollections. That it might tell a truthful tale, and remind him of early struggles, the rich citizen of New York caused it to be carved with ragged trousers, and jacket out at the elbows.

We hate some persons because we don't know them, and we will not know them because we hate them. The friendship that succeed to such connections are usually firm, for those qualities must be sterling, that could not only gain our hearts, but conquer our prejudices. But the misfortune is, that we carry those prejudices into things far more serious than our friendship. They are truths which some men despise, because they have not examined, and who will not examine, because they despise.—There is one single instance on record, where this kind of prejudice was overcome by a miracle; but the age of miracles is past, while that of prejudice still remains.

POLITENESS. It is remarked by some writer that "excess of ceremony shows want of good breeding." This is true. Nothing is more troublesome than overdone politeness. A truly well bred man makes every person around him at ease; he does not throw civilities about him as he shoves, nor toss compliments in a bundle, as he would hay with a pitch fork. There is no evil under the sun more intolerable than ultra politeness.

Men must have public minds, as well as public salaries, or they will serve their private ends at the public cost.

### SECRETS.

Mr. P. Sidney says—"What is mine, even to my life, is hers I love; but the secret of my friend is not mine." What a delightful state of social system would exist if every body thought and practised with Sidney! Fewer heart-burnings, jealousies, and vexations would have place among men. If all men were able to keep a secret, then were all men as near a state of perfection as may be desirable in this wicked world.

Much truth in small space.—The Paris National referring to John Bull's war with China, remarks: "It is well known how England accomplishes her most extensive conquests. She first gains a footing in some insignificant towns on the coast; by degrees, the intrigue and activity of her merchants form a numerous political and commercial connection at the expense of their neighbors, she walks in the dark, and pursues her usurpations under the shadow of treaties, which she interprets according as it suits her own interest; and succeeds in sowing the seeds of anarchy in the surrounding country, of which she never fails to take good advantage."

NIMROD AND THE MOON.—Nimrod, looking at the moon the other morning, remarked, that it must be nearly out of change. "Why so?" asked we. "Because I see it has got at its last quarter," replied the urchin. We treated to a glass of root beer.

"I wish to insert my appropriation clause," as the cat said when she stole the fish.



## Legislature of Maine.

### IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

*Passed to be engrossed*—Resolve in favor of the town of Passadumkeag.

Mr. Patterson called up the Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Frye moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the Bill reported by the minority.

Mr. Frye then advocated his motion at length. He dwelt upon the injustice, which he contended Lincoln had suffered by the Bill before the Senate—spoke of her—as in population the 2d County in the State—in property, in fishing interests, in shipping interests, greatest—in her lumber interest inferior to none but Penobscot—in maritime frontier largely endowed—and asked if this County was to be cut up as a mere trifle? He then spoke of and dwelt upon the difference of treatment received by York and Lincoln, and said if this Bill was called for by any imperious necessity Lincoln would show her patriotism by submitting to what was unavoidable; but no such necessity existed. The outrage was wanton.

He then spoke of the community of interest and feeling in the County of Lincoln which demanded that she should be kept together.

He then commented upon the zig-zag line of the gorge upon Lincoln and upon the course of the Committee in leaving the Sheepscot river and going round Wiscasset, and asked if Lincoln was to be cut up that she might be left in decent shape.

He said that the Bill was without a father; that if the two surgeons on the Committee had committed infanticide upon the bill, it would not have diminished their obstetrical reputation. If all the towns in the State had been put in a hat and shaken out hap hazard, they would have got a better District.

He then commented in detail upon the Districts in the minority Bill, and contended that they were vastly better and more equal, having an eye to the relative increase of population, than the Bill on the table, and said he was willing that its fate should rest upon the good sense of the Senators at the Board.

Mr. Smart said that the Committee were amply able to defend themselves from having committed wanton outrages. However he might disagree with them, he believed they acted from pure motives. As to the Senators from Waldo, who are on the committee, they had voted against the Bill.

He said that Waldo did not want to take Lincoln against the will of the latter. She was easily satisfied and would be contented to go with Somerset—Oxford and York were too large, but some towns could be taken from that District and put upon Cumberland. On the whole he was satisfied that the Bill of the minority was best, because it regarded County lines, (which, though imaginary, were in the prejudices of the people, equal to a wall two hundred feet high,) and because it was nearer right in view of the relative increase of population. This point he illustrated at considerable length—going into details & using figures. He said he was sorry to differ from his western friends, but he was satisfied that the people of Waldo preferred the Bill of the minority.

Mr. Patterson called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. Parris spoke at length in favor of the bill, and against the idea that Lincoln was better entitled to a representative on account of her wealth. This, in a democratic government, where representation was based upon people, and not upon property, would not gain much favor. Lincoln was to have a representative, and York and Oxford, with a population greater by 20,000, had one representative, and that was said to be "about right."

He maintained that Lincoln, so far from being a united County, as it had been represented to be, was divided in its interests; that east and west Lincoln were almost independent communities.

He commented upon the injustice of placing York, a manufacturing County, with Oxford, an agricultural County, making a district having no community of interest. He contended that the committee had regarded population, County lines, compactness and convenience; not any one of these, to the exclusion of all the rest, but each had had its due weight. The minority bill, in two instances, stretched from the seaboard to Canada. Where would Oxford and York hold their conventions? The most convenient point would be in the central part of Cumberland, or in some New Hampshire town.

Did the people call for such Gerrymandering? Would they put up with an outrage so wanton?—so odious? It could not meet with favor, either in the Legislature or from the people. If all principles of honor were thrown aside, perhaps it might pass, but those who came there with honorable views, could not, it seemed to him, give it their countenance.

He contended further, that it was unjust to the democratic party, to make a district with 4,500 majority. The bill of the minority did more than justice to the federal party. It legislated for their advantage, at the expense of the just rights of the majority, and would give them, when parties were balanced, the majority in Congress. Justice should be done to both parties.

Mr. P. here gave way for a motion to adjourn.

### IN HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Resolves from the Senate, in favor of Amos Kendall, late Post Master General, (for refunding the amount recovered of him for withholding the extra allowance on the contract of Stockton & Stokes, for carrying the mail,) was read once and the question was on assigning a day for a second reading.

Mr. Severance of Augusta, moved to commit the Resolves to a Select Committee, with instructions, to send for persons and papers. He remarked that without further information, it would be impossible to form a correct judgment in relation to the matter.

Mr. Hart of Portland was in favor of indefinite postponement.

Messrs Perry of Oxford, Chapman of Nobleboro', Abbot of Belfast, Otis of St. George, and Frye of Bethel, opposed the motion and advocated the resolves, and Messrs Little of Portland, and Severance of Augusta, supported the motion. Mr. Meder of Brunswick, moved to amend the motion by striking out so much of it as empowered the Committee to send for persons and papers; which Mr. Severance accepted.

Mr. Little moved further to amend by requiring the committee to report a statement of facts touching the case; which Mr. Severance also accepted.

After some further remarks by Messrs Abbot, Otis, Thomas of Newburg, Wood of Lebanon and Lyman of Lubec, in opposition to the motion; and by Messrs Severance, Little, Morse of Bath, and Paine of Bangor, in support of the motion,—and by Mr. Mitchell of North Yarmouth, in favor of laying the whole subject on the table; the motion was lost, 29 to 71.

The resolves were then assigned to Tuesday next, for a second reading.

### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Messages from the Governor were received, containing a communication from the Secretary of State for the U. S. relative to the Disputed territory fund—and relative to expenditure of contingent fund for years 1841—42.

Mr. Smart called up the Bill for an additional Judge to the Supreme Court; and moved the yeas and nays which were ordered.

Mr. Stetson opposed the passage of the Bill on two grounds—first that the Bankrupt Act would decrease the amount of litigation—secondly, that it was in the power of the Legislature to decrease the business of the Court by taking away its chancery powers, which he contended were subversive of the rights of the people by taking away in certain cases the right of trial by jury.

Mr. S. spoke at length upon this point.

The question was then taken and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

### YEAS.

Messrs Anderson, Bridgman, Brooks, Cary, Dana, Frye, Hunt, Ingalls, Kavanagh, Leavitt, Main, Millett, Parris, Sawtelle, Stanley and Strickland.—16.

### NAYS.

Messrs Atwood, Burleigh, Cunningham, Eastman, Elliot, Garcelon, Lowell, Mitchell, Patterson, Smart, Stetson, and Strout.—12.

So the bill passed to be engrossed.

The apportionment bill was then taken up and debated by Messrs Parris, Sawtelle, Anderson and Bridgman.

Mr. Cary called for a division of the question, and it was divided.

Mr. Bridgman moved an amendment, and then the Senate adjourned without taking the question.

### IN HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Resolve authorizing the Treasurer of State to receive all claims due from the General Government to this State, was taken up. The question was on the adoption of the amendment, offered by Mr. Fales, excluding the reception of the money under the distribution Act.

A discussion ensued. The motion was opposed by Messrs Abbot of Belfast, Thomas of Newburg, Holden of Casco, Little of Portland and Frye of Bethel, each giving his reasons why he was in favor of receiving the money in question; and the motion was advocated by Messrs Otis of St. George and Chapman of Nobleboro', who opposed the distribution policy, denounced it as unconstitutional and maintained that a reception of the money would be construed as an approval of that policy.

Mr. Thurston of Charleston moved to lay the subject on the table, and expressed himself in favor of having the money, provided it could be done without sanctioning the policy, and provided further, that a proper distribution of it could be made.

Messrs Perry of Oxford and Morse of Bath advocated the motion to lay on the table, after which it prevailed.

### IN HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Perry of Oxford, by leave, presented a bill relating to Judicial proceedings, (allowing proof of existence of lost original Writs.) Read twice and Monday assigned.

Bill from the Senate providing for the appointment of an additional justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, was twice read and on motion of Mr. Perry of Oxford, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the vote laying the above bill on the table was reconsidered. Mr. O. remarked that certain information in relation to the state of the dockets of the Courts, having been called for under an order passed yesterday, which information was necessary for the action of the House on this bill, and as some days would transpire before it would be received, he therefore moved that the bill be assigned to a week from Tuesday next, for its further consideration.

Mr. Little concurred in the propriety of the motion.

Mr. Abbot was opposed to the motion, and in favor of assigning Monday next. He regarded the information called for by the order, as wholly unimportant, in reference to any action of the House upon this bill. The number of entries in the Courts, would throw no light upon the question, whether another Judge were necessary.

He was willing to admit that the dockets of the Courts had been greatly burdened with business for the last few years, and also that they are now so burdened; that it grew out of litigation occasioned by the speculative mania, which had now passed away. The cessation of speculation and the operation of the bankrupt act, would in Mr. A's opinion, within a short time, so far reduce the business of the Courts, as to render an additional Judge unnecessary. The necessity for one might exist now; but it would not, he believed, exist a year or two hence.

Mr. Perry of Oxford, did not agree with the

gentleman, that the information called for by the order, was unimportant. He considered it very essential, to know the state of the dockets of the Courts, in order to determine whether the present number of Judges was sufficient to perform all the business. He wanted all the light upon the subject possible to be had, that the House might be enabled to act understandingly upon this subject. He therefore trusted the motion would prevail.

The motion to assign the bill to Tuesday the 21st instant, then prevailed.

Mr. Little called up the Resolve authorizing an exchange of Lands between Maine and Massachusetts. Mr. L. opposed the Resolve, and gave his views somewhat at length, on the policy which, in his opinion, this State ought to pursue with reference to the public lands.

Mr. Otis also opposed the Resolve, and commented on the mismanagement of the public lands of this State.

Mr. Abbot advocated the Resolve, and contended that no principle connected with the general policy of the State with reference to the question, was involved in the passage of the Resolve, providing as it did simply for an exchange of one township for another, for the mutual accommodation of both States.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the Resolve was laid on the table.

### IN HOUSE.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

Mr. Otis of St. George, by leave, laid on the table a Bill relating to the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Mr. Otis moved a suspension of the Rules so that the bill might be read at the present time.

Mr. Little was opposed to suspending the Rules on general principle.

Mr. Otis explained the nature of the bill, and stated the reasons why the rule should be suspended, to be, that it might be printed and be in the hands of members.

The motion to suspend was then agreed to, and the bill twice read. [The bill provides for establishing a Justices Court in each city, town, and plantation, to be selected by the people, and to have jurisdiction in civil actions to the amount of \$100, with right on the part of either party to have a jury, etc., etc.]

Mr. Little offered an amendment, so modifying the section relating to appeal, as to provide that appeals shall be taken to the next town meeting.

Mr. Otis opposed the amendment, as intending to burlesque the whole project.

Mr. Little withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Otis then moved that the bill be laid on the table, and that 500 copies be ordered to be printed. Agreed to 81 to 10.

Mr. Abbot called up the Resolve authorizing the State Treasurer to receive all claims due by the General Government to this State, and the question was on the amendment proposing not to receive the share of the proceeds of the distribution of the public lands belonging to this State.

Mr. Otis made some remarks in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Morse of Bath, opposed the amendment—examined the history of the Distribution act, and defended the constitutionality of the distribution policy.

Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick, opposed the amendment, but denounced the distribution policy.

The subject was then laid on the table.

### IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

*Passed to be enacted*—Act to incorporate the town of Hanover—Act repealing Sec. 7, Chap. 4, of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Frye moved that when the Senate adjourn to adjourn to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow—Agreed to.

Mr. Smart called up the apportionment Bill.

And the question before the Senate was the amendment to the amendment to take off from Waldo and Somerset the town of Vinalhaven and annex the same to the Hancock District.

After a long debate, the Senate adjourned without taking any question.

### IN HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Perry of Oxford, from the select committee on the affairs of Rhode Island, reported resolutions in favor of the suffrage party; which were read, and on motion of Mr. Hart of Portland, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Resolves in favor of Amos Kendall, were reported by the committee on Engrossed Bills, but were laid on the table.

Mr. Little called up the resolve authorizing the Treasurer of State to receive all claims due the State from the general government; and the question was on the adoption of an amendment excluding the reception of the distribution money.

Mr. Severance of Augusta, explained his views at length upon the subjects of the public lands, of the distribution policy, &c., and maintained that it was the Jeffersonian policy, sanctioned by Jackson, and correct in itself.

Mr. Bellamy of Kittery, supported the amendment, and spoke against the injustice and constitutionality of the distribution policy.

Mr. Frye of Bethel, explained the reasons why he was opposed to the amendment, and also replied to Mr. Severance, in his remarks upon the distribution policy, tariff, etc.

Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick, further supported the amendment, arguing against the distribution policy.

Mr. Wood of Winthrop, spoke in favor of the policy, and in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Mitchell of North Yarmouth, thought enough had been said on this subject, and therefore moved the previous question. But the motion was not sustained.

Mr. Thurston of Charleston, wished to be excused from voting. The only condition upon which he would consent to vote for the reception of the distribution money, was that it should be distributed among the people; but no such condition being coupled with the proposition to receive it, he could not vote for it.

Mr. Poole of Standish, explained at some length his views in reference to the distribution system, incidentally discussing the subjects of the tariff, taxation, etc.; insisting that the distribution act was unconstitutional, consequently a nullity, and therefore there was no money in the United States Treasury arising from this source, legally belonging to this State; hence the State ought not to receive it.

Mr. Paine of Bangor, opposed the amendment, and defended the distribution act.

Mr. Perry of Oxford, moved the previous question, and the call was seconded.

Mr. Fales moved a reconsideration of the vote seconding the previous question.

Mr. Little raised the point, whether the vote was reconsiderable.

The Chair decided that the House was competent to reconsider this or any other vote had, provided the motion was made in season.

Mr. Little said he didn't pretend to understand the Rules and Orders of this House.

The Speaker said he did.

The motion was then reconsidered—two thirds being in favor.

Mr. Morse of Bath, made some further remarks in vindication of the distribution policy, replying to those preceding him on the other side.

Mr. Otis replied.

The amendment, refusing to receive the distribution money, was then rejected as follows:—yeas 19, nays 102.

Mr. Otis moved to amend by providing for the appropriation of the distribution money, for the use of primary schools. Mr. O. made some remarks in support of the amendment, and moved the yeas and nays on its adoption. Lost 17 to 60.

Motion to adjourn made and lost.

Mr. Perry of Oxford opposed the amendment.

Mr. Bellamy of Kittery, advocated the amendment. Gentlemen, he said, had now found out that the money amounted to not quite three cents a piece, and they were ashamed to receive their undivided share of it.

Mr. Otis made some further remarks in its support.

The amendment was then lost.

Mr. Otis moved to amend by adding a section, protesting against the reception of the moneys under the treaty and distribution act, being considered as an approval of the treaty itself, or of the distribution act. Mr. O. supported the amendment and contended that without a protest we should, in the campaign of 1844, have the fact of the reception of the money thrown into our teeth as an approval both of the treaty and the distribution policy.

The amendment was then rejected, yeas 44, nays 70.

### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 21, 1843.

HENRY CLAY FOREVER—ALL THE DECECY.

In the Kennebec Journal, of Feb. 10, we find the following precious paragraph in an article headed "North and South."

"Mr. Clay was then in Congress, and the weight of his vote and influence turned the scale in favor of Mr. Adams. *Had Mr. Clay voted?* Had he looked to popularity alone, he would probably have voted for Jackson, for he knew that the Southern politicians who had theretofore ruled the country were then warmly enlisted for Jackson; he knew that the hurrish boys were all for Jackson—that the rowdies were all for him—and that an immense swarm of office seekers, who had long sought the places which for many years had been occupied by men appointed by Jefferson and Madison, were all for Jackson. Under Mr. Adams no removals were expected. Mr. Clay knew all this; but he knew also that Gen. Jackson was merely a rough, passionate, ignorant, ill-drawn fighter, wholly unfit for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Republic. Mr. Clay knew that he had always been prone to usurp authority, and to trample every body under foot who stood in his way, making his absolute will the supreme law. Mr. Clay knew that such a man must be the cupe and instrument of profligate men, and anticipated nothing but disaster from his elevation. What condescendence man will now dispute that Mr. Clay's anticipations have been realized, and that he did his duty faithfully, in trying to avert the calamities which have since overtaken the country?"

This article is characteristic of Federal Whigery. Who can doubt the political depravity of any man who can pen such sentiments—such unpardonable falsehoods. Mr. Clay knew the "rowdies" were for Jackson—the "hurrish boys" were for Jackson!

The "rowdies" all for Jackson, and Mr. Clay knew it! How can any man have the unblushing impudence to make such a statement, when if he were to take a retrospective view of Mr. Clay's life he would find him to be the great personification of Rowdism and Duelling, as well as modern Whiggery and Disunion.

Ye patriot farmers, were you rowdies because you voted for Jackson? Ye lovers of equality and liberty in our towns and villages, were you cut-throats and villains because you voted for the man who is destined to fill one of the brightest pages in your history?

Ye men of science and learning who voted for Jackson, ought you to be called "rowdies," because you fought for the elevation of a good man as he fought for his country?

But who says this? Who says all the "rowdies" would go for Jackson? Is it a patriot? No.—It is the Editor of the Kennebec Journal. We doubt a man being a patriot when he could say all the "Rowdies" went for Jackson, and at the same time know that Henry Clay did not go for him.

"Those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones." The business of cutting and denouncing the characters of illustrious men, is a game that two can play at. If any personage or editor supposes himself, or his favorites, placed on an eminence so high as to be inaccessible, where he can hurl his missiles of slander and detraction without the fear of opposition, he often has the mortification of finding himself mistaken.

Therefore, if a certain editor is inclined, whether from constant habit, or from innate deficiency of moral sense, to calumniate the illustrious Jackson, he must expect that others, having more plausible pretenses, will tell some truths in relation to Mr. Clay.

Jackson's acts of "headstrong usurpation," as some term them, have proved to be the product of a mind full of sagacity, circumspection and foresight. They are esteemed as such by a vast majority of his countrymen. While we look upon Jackson thus, what can we, what ought we to say of Clay. His great acts

are his coalition with Adams—his American System—his splendid Bank and his Protocol. How are those esteemed? Let history answer. Comment is unnecessary.

### WASHINGTON'S SWORD AND CANE. DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

SENATE. The sword of Gen. Washington, presented to the House on Tuesday, was to day presented to the Senate, by Mr. Archer, in a splendid speech. That body then adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Briggs moved to have the following letter of Mr. Washington inserted in the Journal:—

COAL'S MOUNT, KENAWHA COUNTY, Va. }  
January 9, 1843. }

MR. DEAR SIR—With this you will receive the war-wound of my grand uncle, Gen. George Washington, and the gold-headed cane bequeathed to him by Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

These interesting relics I wish to be presented, through you, my dear sir, to the Congress of the United States, on behalf of the nation.

Congress can dispose of them in such manner as shall seem appropriate, and best calculated to keep in memory the character and services of those two illustrious founders of our Republic.

I am, with esteem yours,  
SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

To Hon. GEORGE SUMMERS.

The Hon. Mr. Summers presented these relics in an appropriate speech, the chief object of which was to communicate the facts in regard to the History of the sword and the Staff—in whose possession and where they had been kept since the death of the "Father of his Country." It was shown that Washington had other swords, but that this was the one he always wore in time of battle, from the time he was first commissioned till the close of the Revolution. The cane was presented to Washington by Franklin. Mr. Summers speech was listened to with profound attention.

When he closed the Hall resounded with cheers.

Mr. Adams then rose and delivered some patriotic remarks, after which he read a Resolution accepting the sword and Staff—relics of the illustrious Washington, and requiring them to be deposited side by side in the Department of State. Many Senators were present in the House on this occasion. The Galleries were full of the elite of the city, and several foreign ministers were in attendance to grace the occasion.

Friday, Feb. 10.

SENATE. Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from eighty persons who subscribe themselves as citizens of the United States residents of Pennsylvania, asking Congress to authorize the issue of \$200,000,000 of Government stock, based on the public lands, to be distributed to the States in a representative ratio, for the purpose of affording a sufficient and necessary currency; referred to the Committee on Finance.

### APPORTIONMENT.

This subject was referred to a select committee of seven in the Senate. They reported on Friday, 17th. We do not approve the Bill. It does not sufficiently regard the shape and convenience of Oxford District. We hope it will not pass. Dana's amendment is the better Bill of the two. They are both as follows:—

The Select Committee of the Senate reported a Bill for Apportionment of Representatives to Congress, according to the following plan:—

1st.—York and Oxford, excepting Buxton, Hollis, Limington and Cornish in York County, and excepting Turner in Oxford, 81,414

2d.—Cumberland, excepting Auburn; together with Buxton, Hollis, Limington and Cornish in York County, 75,186

3d.—Kennebec, excepting Wales and Green; and Franklin County, 74,542

4th.—Lincoln, together with Auburn in Cumberland County and Turner in Oxford County, and Green Wales in Kennebec Co. 70,051

5th.—Waldo, excepting Piscataquis; and Somerset County, 73,407

6th.—Penobscot and Piscataquis, 59,137

7th.—Hancock, Washington and Aroostook, and Vinalhaven in Waldo County, 68,318

The following is the amendment to the minority Apportionment Bill, proposed by Mr. Dana, in Senate, on Wednesday the 15th inst.

1st.—The County of York, with Portland, Scarborough and Cape Elizabeth, 73,085

2d.—The remainder of Cumberland, with Lincoln County west of the Kennebec, and Wales and Greene from Kennebec County, 71,116

3d.—Lincoln County east of the Kennebec, and Waldo County, except Vinalhaven, Frankfort, Monroe, Jackson, Thorside, Troy, Burnham and Unity, 73,664

4th.—The Counties of Hancock, Washington and Aroostook, and the town of Vinalhaven, 68,318

5th.—The Counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis, and the remainder of Waldo, 69,049



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**THE CASH SYSTEM.** We perceive that many of our contemporaries are adopting the cash system of doing business. We are glad to see it. It is the only way in which a publisher can keep clear of embarrassments, and avoid being cheated out of his hard earnings by the dishonest and designing. The Portland Transcript, which by the way, is one of the best miscellaneous papers on our list, will, as we learn from the last number, adopt this system from and after the middle of next April, the commencement of its next Volume. Terms, \$1 a year in advance. It says,

"We have concluded to adopt this course, after mature deliberation, confident that the increase of subscribers will secure us from loss—at any rate, with the certainty that the subscribers we shall get will be good ones. With no class of persons does the proverb, 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,' hold so good as with printers. Too many of these 'birds' are in the 'bush,' and too many of them, as the experience of most printers will testify, are apt to take sudden flights. For one we have had 'too much bush,' and at the close of the present volume, or as fast as the subscriptions expire, we shall cast off the names of all who do not comply with the terms—payment in advance."

**Resumption scheme.**—Hon. W. C. Johnson has made out a splendid scheme for the resumption of the State debts. He proposes to issue \$200,000,000 of United States stock, in order that it may be used by the States to pay their foreign debts.

**To Correspondents.** J. TURNER cannot be entertained. The article is too long, and the same amount of information might be contained in half the space. We differ also from him in several respects; and one is, that we do not believe any set of men are inspired to tell when certain future events shall occur. And again, we believe that truth is truth and immutable as the heavens, let it be promulgated by whomsoever it may.

**United States Senator.**—On Tuesday last, Hon. Silas Wright, Jr., was elected United States Senator from the State of New York, for six years from the fourth of March next.

Many persons in Portland, according to the American, supposed that the world would commence burning on the 15th inst., and that they should be caught up in the air. It is pretty certain they were mistaken.

Some papers are very fearful that their merits are not known, so they are always puffing themselves. They say come and advertise with us we have such a tremendous circulation. We dislike so much teasing.

**Gov. Mouton of Louisiana,** was inaugurated on the 30th of January. He is the first Democratic Chief Magistrate of that State.

The Maine Register for 1843 is published. Why don't they come this way? We understand that it contains a great amount of statistical information.

**The Last Rumors.**—It is rumored, says the Ledger, that after the 4th of March, Mr. Webster will be sent to England; that Mr. Everett, our present minister in that country, will take the place now vacant in France; that Mr. Forward will retire and receive a judgeship in Pennsylvania; that the rest of the cabinet will remain in their places for the present; that General Cass is to be the Secretary of State; and that Mr. Cushing will preside over the Treasury Department.

**A Novel Petition.**—Mr. Gibbons, of Boston, presented in the Massachusetts Legislature a petition from Eliza Bliss, and twenty other colored ladies of Boston, praying that the Legislature might not repeal the Intermarriage law.

The petition stated that colored men, in such a case, would marry white women, and leave the petitioners destitute of sympathy, and despairing of matrimonial felicity; also, that colored men, even now, began to slight their wives, while the unmarried beaux were making arrangements to obtain white wives, to the great injury and discomfort of colored damsels.—*Boston Democrat.*

A female was taken out of the Harlem Railroad cars, on Saturday, in such a state of raving madness that it required four persons to hold her. Her insanity was occasioned by the influence of the doctrines of Millerism.—*N. Y. Post.*

For the Oxford Democrat.  
**OUR SHARE OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.**

I perceive that our share of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, according to the Distribution Act, is some over \$17,000. A resolve has been introduced into the Legislature authorizing the reception of all claims due this State from General Government. This resolve includes the Distribution money. It was introduced by Mr. Abbott, of Belfast, a Democrat. On the introduction of the resolve it was proposed to refuse the Distribution money. Some Democrats I see, and among them is Mr. Fry, of Bethel, are disposed to vote for the reception of this money, although they do not approve the Distribution policy. The Whigs, as a matter of course, favor the policy.

Ought this money to be received, is a question of some importance as well as one of interest. If this money can be appropriated for the payment of the State Debt, I say it ought to be received. But if it must be distributed per capita, it will be a source of contention, and might, so far as its benefits are concerned, as well be rejected. I see no impropriety in receiving this money and appropriating it to the payment of the State debt, and the act of reception ought to make this a condition, that it should be so appropriated.

If this money can be so appropriated, I say, receive it. This is not my opinion alone, but it is the opinion of the people. I have conversed with many on the subject. They all say receive it. I heard a gentleman say that if a petition was circulated paying for the reception of this money and the appropriation of it to the payment of the State Debt, it would be almost universally signed. They all say that the Distribution Act is repealed the act of reception, on our part, has no tendency to countenance the policy, or to hazard any political principle. Mr. Fry's course is very much approved. It is to be hoped that our Senators and Representatives will vote for the reception of the money, though they disapprove of the Distribution policy.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the Maine Farmer  
**THE FREEST COUNTRY ON EARTH.**—We crack ourselves up as the freest country on earth, and New England the freest of the free.

Perhaps it is, but we have abundance of room to improve yet. There is a sect springing up in certain parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which have received the Yankee classical name of "Comeouters." They go against church organization and many other things too numerous to mention, and they deem it an imperative duty to enter churches in time of service and bear testimony against the sins of those bodies. Now we think the easiest way to manage them would be to humor them—invite them into the pulpit and let them speak—give them a good dinner and let them depart in peace. But the wise ones of those States, forgetting that persecution always defeats its object, have enacted laws for imprisoning these men. The consequence is, they are building them up fast. They glory in the persecution and some of them have become almost martyrs in the cause. S. S. Foster, a zealous Comeouter, thus enumerates his trials:—

Within the last fifteen months, four times have they opened their dismal cells for my reception. Twenty-four times have they dragged me from their temples, and twice have they thrown me with great violence from the second story of the building, careless of consequences. Once, in a Baptist meeting house, have they given me an evangelical kick in the side, which left me an invalid for weeks. Times out of memory have they broken up my meetings with violence and hunted me with brick bats and rotten eggs. Once have they indicted me for assault and battery, I think it was, on that notorious band of kidnappers, the Boston police and their abettors, Judge Story and Judge Shaw. Once in the name of outraged law and justice, have they attempted to put me in irons! Twice have they punished by fine for preaching the gospel. And once in a mob of more than two thousand people, have they deliberately attempted to murder me, and were foiled in their designs (after inflicting some twenty blows, or near, upon my head, face and neck, from the effects of which I have not yet fully recovered) only by the heroic courage of a noble woman, who most generously chose to die in defence of an outraged brother, rather than survive his fall. To name her in this besotted age, would be "cast pearls before swine." But her name will be known in other worlds.

**Neurology in Albany.**—From the Daily Evening Albany Journal, of Jan. 28, which came to hand through the politeness of a correspondent, the accompanying editorial article is taken. "Without comment or curtailment, it is here introduced to show the success of the new science, in one instance at least, in the capital of the empire state.—*Boston Med. & Sur. Jour.*

"This new philosophy, which has shot as far ahead of science, as 'Millerism' is in advance of religion, received an ugly back-handed blow, last evening, in the presence of its great teacher, Dr. Buchanan himself! The rumor runs, that a Vermont youth, who is attending lectures in our medical college, desirous of acquiring that wisdom which triumphs over 'all the ills that flesh is heir to,' devoted himself for several weeks to the wonder-working effects of Animal Magnetism, the professors of which found him a most 'impressible' subject. The experiments tried upon this subject, by all the masters of the mystery, were pronounced perfect. They all pointed to him to establish the truth of their science. After trying some very shallow experiments in 'Neurology' upon this 'subject,' last evening, he was called upon to state what his real experience had been, and in reply, boldly pronounced the whole scheme a humbug! He said that for the last three months, the 'Magnetizers' had been practising upon him; that finding him 'susceptible,' they had put him through all their experiments; and that they had pronounced him a genuine subject. He added, that in all this time, and through all their operations, he had not only never been asleep, but that he had never experienced the slightest magnetic effect from their manipulations and mummeries! The audience, which was numerous and highly intelligent, expressed their sense of obligation to this gentleman for having thus successfully exposed a miserable and pernicious scheme of charlatanism, by a hearty and emphatic vote of thanks."

**The power of Moral Suasion.**—The Boston papers say that, a day or two since, a good looking and well dressed individual, named Daney, was this morning fined one cent and costs of prosecution, and released from security. Some four months ago he was brought up on a charge of being a downright drunkard, and put under bonds. Since then he has reformed, and joined the Washingtonian Society. He is now again a useful member of Society and in the industrious pursuit of his avocation. The Judge took him aside and gave him some sound advice and admonition, comparing his former interview with him to the present one, and dwelling at length upon the consequences attendant on a life of dissipation and drunkenness. This is but a solitary instance of hundreds of similar reforms produced by the blessed "law of love" with which the Washingtonians of Boston have operated exclusively.

A believer in the end of the world in April has given up all business employments, believing he has enough to support him till the time. A friend reminded him that a wick and poor relative was dependent upon the aid of the Howard Benevolent Society, and that her condition might be bettered by the earnings he might receive for a day's labor, even if he did not need them himself. His reply was—All mankind are now my brothers and sisters; my relatives have no more claim upon me than others. A Millerite in Cayuga county, has promulgated his intention of making a four-fold restitution ere the dresden 23d of April, 1843, to any one whom he may have wronged.

**John C. Calhoun.** We learn from the N. Y. Union, that a life of this eminent statesman, compiled from the most authentic materials, by a distinguished writer of New York, is now in process of publication by the enterprising Harpers, and will soon be offered to the public.

**ATTEMPTED MUTINY.**  
A friend has favored us with a letter from Capt. Robert Soule of Bath, master of the Brig Ganza, which sailed from Saco the latter part of October last, for Mobile. The substance of the letter is as follows:—*Bath Telegraph.*

It appears, that on arriving at Mobile, Capt. S. procured a new crew principally, and after leaving the Bar—which was on the 7th of January—and before getting scarcely outside, he found himself surrounded by a set of desperate villains, fully bent upon rising against him and taking the vessel. At first he made every effort in his power to bring the villains under by mild measures, but all to no purpose. Things kept assuming a more serious aspect—the ruffians making the most horrid threats, that unless Capt. S. would do as they wished, they would serve him as they had served others.

On the evening of the 12th, the Captain was informed by the mate, that the mutineers had sharpened their knives, and that one Thomas Blake, (half Indian,) said he had helped take one vessel and killed the Captain, and they would serve him (Capt. Soule) the same way. At 8 P. M. the said Blake being at the time, and looking up he saw Blake returning to the helm, with his knife in his hand—the other two being on deck at the time, when it was their watch below. The Captain says, "I then meant to confine him, but learning that they had made up their minds to be all confined if any, and knowing it was impossible to work the brig without them, and being satisfied they were determined to take the brig if they could; and the mate and cook being much alarmed, I concluded to keep away for Havana, which I did, they not discovering the change of direction, but presuming we were still on our course for Boston, according to our original intention."

The Captain states further, "The next morning Blake being at the helm, the mate went forward to find the keys of the galley which Blake had stolen while there. I went on deck and stood near Blake, and asked him very pleasantly if he had seen those keys. I received a very saucy answer but said nothing more. But looking at him, he says—'who in hell are you looking at?—go away!—'and he then advanced toward me, drawing his knife. I put my hands in my pockets for my pistols, but he said, 'd—n you it is too late, you have n't got them! I then sprang down below to get clear of him, where I found my pistols, which I had left on the table at breakfast, and which he had observed through the scuttle and had taken that time to stab me, as he said on going forward—and was sorry he had not 'fixed me then,' as he was afraid he should not have another so good a chance."

Many other traps were laid, which through the coolness and trepidity of the Captain, were successfully thwarted and finally, very much to the surprise of the villains, he carried his brig safe into Havana, and lodged the blood-thirsty ruffians safe in prison, where they await further orders.

**A 'Flare-Up' in the Arkansas Legislature.**—We learn from the Pictayune that on the 7th ult. a disgraceful scene occurred in the House of Representatives at Little Rock, growing out of the following circumstances. A Mr. Mayers, alluding to the report of a certain committee, remarked that it was 'false'; whereupon a Mr. Fields, chairman of the committee, immediately arose and said that it was a 'G—d—n lie, that he would not put his name to anything that was false,' and drew his pistol and advanced towards Mr. Mayers, when he was interrupted. Mr. M. stood calmly in his place, without attempting in any way to add to the excitement; the House was called to order; an explanation was made, and both gentlemen sent their written apologies to the Speaker, who read the same, and they were received by a majority of the House; but it was thought that the affair was not finally settled. A 'meeting' of the parties was anticipated the next day.

**MILLERISM AND SUICIDE.**—The Skowhegan Clarion says that a man in Pittsfield, by the name of Galusha, cut his throat on Friday last. The wound was sewed up, but he immediately tore it open again, declaring that he did not wish to live till April, as he believed that time would be the end of the world. Here is another specimen, says the Clarion, of the beautiful effects of Miller's humbugging doctrines. It is astonishing to us, that men possessed of common sense will suffer themselves to become the dupes of such knaves or fools.

**Mr. Miller,** in a late letter, writes as follows:—"My principles, in brief are that Jesus Christ will come again to this earth—cleans, purify, and take possession of the same, with all His Saints, some time between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844. I have never, for the space of more than 23 years, had any other time preached by me. I have never fixed on any month, or hour, between that time. I have never found any mistake in my reckoning, summing up, or calculation."

A democratic state convention assembled at Frankfort, Ky., on the 9th ult., at which Col. R. M. Johnson was nominated as the regular candidate for the Presidency.

**ECONOMY.**—It is proposed in Massachusetts to reduce the salaries of its officers from Governor down to tide-waiters and save \$30,656 67 per annum by the retrenchment.

**FIRE AT POLAND CORNER.**  
We understand a fire broke out in Poland, in this State, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7th. The store of Stephen M. Marble Esq., was burned up with a large quantity of corn and grain. Probable loss about \$1,500. We are not in formed as to insurance. The office of David Dunn, Esq., Counselor at Law, (now Speaker of the House of Representatives), was entirely consumed with all its contents. Probable loss, about \$600. No insurance.—*Augusta Age.*

**Democrat Festival in Boston.**—The Democrats of Boston held a grand jubilee at Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening of last week, in honor of the recent triumph in the Bay State. About 1200 were present.—The affair went off in grand style. Speeches were made by Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Childs, Col. Thomas, Messrs. Bancroft, Rantoul, Wright of the Bay State Democrat, Hallett and others. The celebration was got up on strictly temperance principles. [Bath Inquirer.]

**Sects in the United States.**—The following statement of the religious population of the United States, is derived from various sources—several of which are authentic:—Baptists, 4,000,000; Methodists, 4,000,000; Presbyterians, 2,172,000; Congregationalists, 1,400,000; Roman Catholics, 1,300,000; Episcopalians, 1,000,000; Universalists, 800,000; Lutherans, 500,000; Dutch Reformed, 450,000; Friends, 220,000; Unitarians, 180,000; Dunkers, 30,000; Mormons, 19,000; Shakers, 6,000; Moravians, 5,000; Swedenborgians, 6,000.

**Great Fire at Port au Prince.**—Six Hundred Houses Burnt.—A fire occurred at Port au Prince, on the 9th of January that destroyed 600 houses, and property estimated at the worth of \$4,000,000!!

**Set Free.** Mr. Plin White, editor of the Glenner, printed at Manchester, N. H., was a week or two since, put in Amherst Jail for intimating that a certain Mr. Dean stole from one of the manufacturing companies at Manchester, a jug of oil. During his incarceration, he continued to edit his paper, heading his articles "A voice from the jail." After remaining in jail about one week, Mr. Dean withdrew the suit, and White was set at liberty on Saturday last. On his return home he was met by his friends, with a splendid omnibus and a band of music—and conducted into town. The cannon was undrained and fired on the occasion. [Nashua Gazette.]

The Legislature of Arkansas recently gave to one of its members leave of absence to go home and kill his hogs. An obliging body.

A woman's tongue has been found capable, on actual experiments, lately, to move 1,620 times in a minute! Think of that.

Those who design ill themselves, are commonly most apt to suspect that others design ill.

The Pictayune wonders why the mail does not go into bankruptcy, it has failed so often.

It often happens in company, as in apothecaries' shops, that those pots which are empty are as gaudily dressed and flourished as those that are full.

**MARRIED.**  
In Augusta, Capt. John C. Anthony to Miss Phebe Ann Whitten.  
In Bangorville, Col. Thomas Littlefield of Auburn, to Miss Lowry Reed of Bangorville.  
In Belfast, Mr. Charles Flowers to Miss Sally McDonald.  
In Waterville, Mr. Thomas Southards to Miss Ruth Tozer.

**DIED.**  
In Lynn, Mr. Joseph P. Jayne, late of Augusta, 28.  
In Canaan, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Moses Kicker, aged 43.  
In Frankfort, Mr. James Black, of Prospect, aged 72 years.  
In Gorham, Mr. Reuben March, aged 41.

**Collector's Notice.**—LOVELL.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other taxable property in the town of Lovell, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to me for the year 1841, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Residents Names.	No. of Lots.	No. of Dwls.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Total.
Joseph McKeen,	18	5	25		
do	22	5	100		6 94
do	16	9	100		
Caleb Eastman,	59	1	100	220	1 00due
S. A. B. Farrington,	8	1	50	425	4 25
Benjamin Hartford,	1	2	114	463	3 53due
Dexter B. Moore,	2	2	34	200	1 59due
Issachar Andrews, Agent for John Woods,	24	4	100	50	50
Do. for Moses Andrews,	25	4	66		
34	4	66		1 01	
60	4	66			
50	5	50		3 25	
47	5	30			
Solomon Agent, for S. McAllister,	18 & 16 settlers	47	925	2 25	
Owners Unknown,	2	2	100	100	
2	2	100	100	1 32	1 32
43	5	22	132	1 32	
1	4	50	150	1 50	
1	2	112	250	2 50	
13 settlers	25	25			
62	4	23	23		
60	1	100	150	1 50	
63	4	66	100	1 00	
15	1	40	75	75	
69	4	100	100	1 00	
Deficiency of Highway Tax for the year 1840.	64	4	65	250	2 75
43	5	22	132	1 45	
4	2	150	10	10	
2	2	1	675	6 62	

And unless said taxes and all necessary charges are paid to me on or before the 29th day of May, 1841, I shall proceed to sell at public Auction at the Store of William Hutchins, in said Lovell, at ten o'clock A. M. as much of the above described property as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and costs.

**MOSES HUTCHINS, JR.** Collector of Lovell for the year 1841.

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.**  
WHEREAS Bethiah Forbes, of Peru, in the County of Oxford, by her Mortgage Deed dated January 10, 1842, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 64, page 91, conveyed to the subscriber, of Buckfield in said County, Physician, "seventy-five acres of land situated in said Peru in Lunt's Upper Tract, so called," more particularly described in said Deed, to which reference is had; and whereas the condition in said Mortgage has been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.  
WM. BRIDGHAM.  
Buckfield, February 3d, 1843.

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.**  
WHEREAS Issachar Andrews of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1841, by his deed of mortgage of that date conveyed to me a certain tract of Land numbered Forty two in the Fourth Division of Lots in the town of Lovell, and recorded in the District Registry for the Western District in said County, Liber 21, Fol. 410 & 411; and whereas, the condition of said mortgage is broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.  
SIMEON CUMMINGS.  
Paris, February 2d, 1843.

**LYMAN DANIELS, M. D.**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**  
ANDOVER, MAINE.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners in and for the County of Oxford to be holden on Paris Hill, in said County, on adjourned session to the fourth or last Tuesday of December, which will be on the twenty-seventh day of said December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

WE, your Petitioners, inhabitants of Rumford and vicinity, would respectfully pray, that your Honors would locate a County road, from the south side of the Androscoggin River across or over the narrow of said River, on or near the head of Rumford Falls, the best possible route to the town or County seat leading up by said Falls on the North side of said River and Falls to the Centre Meeting House in said Rumford, so that said location may be in connexion with a location agreed on by your Honors on a Petition on which an order of notice was granted on the first Tuesday of September A. D. 1842, all of which would ever pray.

Dated at Rumford this twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1842.

ALVAN BOLSTER, & 43 others.

**STATE OF MAINE.**  
Oxford, ss: At a meeting of the County Commissioners, holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of December, 1842, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Gen. Alvan Bolster, in Rumford, on Tuesday, the second day of May next at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be posted up in three public places in said town of Rumford, and by causing like copies to be served on the Clerk of said town of Rumford, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first publication in said Newspaper, and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.  
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE subscribers citizens of Bridgton, &c., respectfully represent that a road from the County road leading from Fryeburg to Bridgton, commencing near the Moose Pond Bridge, so called, in the town of Denmark, thence running through a portion of Fryeburg, Sweden and Lovell to Lovell Village, and from thence through Lovell, Usher, Stow, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Bachelder's Grant and Gilead to the line between Maine and New Hampshire in the town of Shelburne, would be of great utility to the public generally—and they therefore pray that you will proceed to view and locate a road through said towns—or to locate a road through such part of said route as your Honors may think practicable and expedient—and as in duty bound will ever pray,  
R. CRAM; & 30 others.

**STATE OF MAINE.**  
Oxford, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of December, 1842, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Milliken, Jr. in Denmark, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerks of each of said towns and townships thro' which said route passes, if such Clerks there be, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and townships; and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Age, a newspaper published at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, by the Printer to the State, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.  
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

**Administrator's Sale of REAL ESTATE.**

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court in the County of Oxford, holden at Paris on the third Tuesday of October last, I shall sell at public Vendue at the Inn of Josiah Knight, in Fryeburg in said county, on Saturday the 25th day of March next at two of the clock P. M., so much of the real estate of Daniel and Richard Clement, deceased, as will produce the sum of Eight hundred dollars for the payment of their just and honest debts, (400 on each estate) charges of administration and incidental charges, including the reversion of the Widow's dower.

Said real estate consists of a Lot of land in Brownfield containing 72 acres, bounded by Obadiah Clements and James Weeks' land, formerly owned by Dudley Bean; three Lots in Bachelder's Grant, and the dwelling house of the deceased and land connected in Fryeburg Village. Also, Lot No. 39 or 19 in Fryeburg, laid out to the original right of Moses Day.

Terms of sale made known at the time and place.

IRA TOWLE, Administrator.

Fryeburg, February 16th, 1843.

**Collector's Notice.**—GREENWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident Proprietors of the following described Lots and parts of Lots of land situated in the town of Greenwood, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the following Lots of land are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1841, in the following sums, viz:—

Owner's Names.	No. of Range.	No. of Dwls.	Value.	Delinquent highway 1840 Tax.	Total.
Joshua S. Whitman, or unknown,	3	9	100	50	1 55
Joshua S. Whitman, Land & buildings,	4	9	70	75	2 77 } 93 Paid—1 70 }
In the north half of said town formerly called Raymond's Grant.					
M. Swan or unk.	12	4	7	3	11 21 } 33
S. Brown or unk.	9	3	100	20	1 11
Unknown,	1	7	100	25	92
Heirs of Isaac Howe, or unknown,	7	4	100	30	1 11 21 } 321

Unless said taxes and parts of taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Thursday, the sixteenth day of June next at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the office of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will then be sold at public Vendue at the Store of A. K. Cross, Esq. in said Greenwood.

JOSEPH STEVENS, Collector of Greenwood.  
Greenwood, February 15, 1843.

**BETHEL ACADEMY.**  
THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the first of March next.—Tuition, \$3.00—Board from \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
M. SOULE, Principal.  
Bethel, Jan. 26, 1843.

**COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



